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the sting from disease. Bernheim, when taunted with unwisdom because he employed hypnotism in the treatment of consumptive patients, and asked if by suggestion he expected to cure the disease and destroy the bacilli of tubercle, replied that he hypnotized those patients, not with the expectation of restoring disintegrated lung tissue, but because his suggestions relieved the wearing cough, reduced perspiration, improved the appetite, and gave refreshing sleep. If the disease was far advanced, suggestion by relieving the symptoms which constituted its sting enabled the poor sufferers to enjoy some comfort during the short spell of life remaining to them. If it had not passed the early stages there was a possibility that, by placing the patient under favorable bodily and mental conditions, reaction towards cure might be initiated and assisted.

After all, is it not the aim of most medical treatment to be thus Nature's auxiliary? The physician can aspire to do little more than place his patient in the most favorable position for cure, and thus aid that *restitutio ad integrum* which is the natural and vital reaction towards health. Some writers object to hypnotism for the reason that it removes pain without curing the disease of which it is a symptom, and aver that pain is Nature's danger signal, which should not be lowered unless the cause of danger is removed. Their objection carries little weight when hypnotism is employed by experienced physicians, who know how to interpret the signal, and who, while they try to dispel pain, do not neglect to combat the disease which it betokens. And we must not forget that in certain cases — for instance, in many forms of neuralgia — the pain is the disease, and its removal means the recovery of the patient; nor that pain is often the most distressing accompaniment of incurable disease. How can we let the poor victim of cancer or of locomotor ataxy drag out months or years of agony, when we have at hand the means of mitigating his sufferings? For such a one, the physician can often effect by hypnotism what otherwise he could effect only by narcotics and sedatives; and with this advantage, that hypnotism does not impair the mental and physical powers nor weaken the moral sense, as such drugs must do if their use be persisted in.

An objection frequently urged against hypnotism is that a person who has been subjected to it, even only once or twice, becomes over-susceptible to hypnotic influence. Repetition of the hypnotic process does generally increase susceptibility, though not to the extent which is often supposed. I have frequently seen a practised hypnotist fail absolutely to affect a subject who had many times before been under hypnotic influence. It should be the object of a medical hypnotist not to weaken but to strengthen his patient's will-power, and to make him understand that — to quote Bernheim's words — he hypnotizes himself under the guidance of the operator. It is a good plan to protect young and very susceptible subjects by impressing upon them during hypnosis that they are not to be hypnotized by any one except their own physician. I have seen sensitive persons who were thus protected resist all the efforts of the most successful hypnotists. It is hardly necessary to insist on the advisability of never hypnotizing women, nor, as a rule, very young persons, except in the presence of a responsible guardian or friend.

"RECENT Tendencies in the Reform of Land Tenure" is the title of a pamphlet lately published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The author is Professor E. P. Cheney of the University of Pennsylvania, who has written several other essays on the land question.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

\*\*\* Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as proof of good faith.

On request in advance, one hundred copies of the number containing his communication will be furnished free to any correspondent.

The editor will be glad to publish any queries consonant with the character of the journal.

#### A Suggestion on Telepathy.

MANY persons, when in some public place, as a street-car, church, or theatre, have felt the peculiarly unpleasant sensation that some one is staring at them from behind. Some claim to be able to make certain persons of their acquaintance look around by simply gazing fixedly at them. I am assured by one that at any public gathering she is able, without fail, to make a very self-conscious and sensitive friend look around in an annoyed manner when stared at from behind and entirely out of the range of the friend's vision. One person in seeming physical isolation appears to control another at some little distance. Such cases seem not uncommon, and scientific investigation of them might throw some light on certain cases of telepathy and hypnotism.

Some people also claim to be immediately aware of the presence of certain individuals — to have a physical intuition wholly without sense impression. This is doubtless generally due to an interpretation, unconsciously made, of various sensations which are not welded into ego-experience, and so escape memory. Yet sometimes the physical break seems so complete that any sensation seems impossible, and the feeling of presence appears to be a true telepathy. Of one thing I am convinced, namely, that we must first study all instances of what may be termed short-distance telepathy before we can expect to make much progress with long-distance telepathy.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

Lake Forest University, Dec. 2.

#### AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

IN the December number of *Babyhood* there are medical articles on "Biliousness in Children," "Nursery Ventilation and Warming," and "The Care of Delicate Children."

— The New York Mathematical Society has begun the publication of a monthly bulletin. Three numbers, for October, November, and December, have already appeared. The address of the society is 41 East Forty-ninth Street, New York.

— *The Review of Reviews* will issue about the middle of December a brochure that is sure to create a sensation. It is nothing less than a compilation of anecdotes and materials upon apparitions and ghostly hallucinations, prepared by Mr. Stead, the English editor, and issued with the assistance and approbation of the British and American societies for psychical research, of which Professor Sidgwick of Cambridge University, England, and Professor James of Harvard University are in their respective countries the guiding spirits.

"Jerusalem, the Holy City," is the title of Mrs. Oliphant's new book which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are to publish early in December, uniform in style with "The Makers of Florence," "Royal Edinburgh," etc., by the same author. It will be illustrated by Hamilton Aid . The same firm will soon publish in this country "In Cairo," by William Morton Fullerton. The author formerly occupied the position of literary editor of the *Boston Advertiser*. For several years past he has lived abroad, and the book to be published embodies the result of a winter's sojourn in Egypt. It will be illustrated with drawings by Percy Anderson, the English artist, who was Mr. Fullerton's fellow-traveller in Egypt and Greece. A book of researches in the Peloponnesus, which Mr. Fullerton explored on donkey-back, will soon follow.

— The December number of the *Educational Review* completes the second volume of that journal. President Seth Low of Columbia has a suggestive paper on James Russell Lowell as an educator; Principal W. C. Collar of the Roxbury, Mass., Latin School studies the action of the colleges on the schools; Professor Joseph Jastrow contributes a psychological study of memory and association; while Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard discusses the subject of college

athletics and heart disease. Mr. Thomas Davidson traces the development of the so-called "seven liberal arts." Other articles are by Colonel Francis W. Parker, Principal E. H. Russell of the Worcester, Mass., Normal School, and Superintendent T. H. Balliet of Springfield, Mass. The English educator, Dr. J. G. Fitch, in his letter from London, tells of the educational topics that are interesting Great Britain. An article by Professor S. S. Laurie of Edinburgh touches upon the secondary school curriculum and the question of Greek in colleges and universities.

—D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, have just published an "Italian Composition," by C. H. Grandgent, author of their Italian Grammar. Part I. supplements the Grammar by giving additional exercise work with references. Part II. comprises selections of simple Italian with exercises based on each. Part III. consists of additional exercises in composition and formulas used in letter-writing. A vocabulary, together with an appendix containing notes on pronunciation, and a list of irregular verbs follow.

—The eighth volume of the new "Chambers's Encyclopædia" will be issued by J. B. Lippincott Company in the course of a few days. It extends from Peasant to Roumelia, and contains copy-right American articles on Pennsylvania, Petroleum, Philadelphia, Phonograph, William Pitt, Pittsburgh, Poetry, Prisons, Protection, Edgar Allen Poe, Railways, Rhode Island, Rocky Mountains, Roman Catholic Church, etc., together with new maps of Pennsylvania, Queensland, Rhode Island, and Roman Empire. The articles are concise yet thorough, and omit nothing that will be of practical value to the reader; the letter-press is up to the high standard of the previous volumes, and the illustrations are accurate and finished.

—An important addition to chemical literature comes from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company, entitled "The Tannins: a Monograph on Vegetable Astringents," by Henry Trimble, Ph.D. Dr. Trimble, who holds the chair of analytical chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, began to prepare his book about twelve years ago, but it grew under his pen to greater proportions than he at first intended, so that, as it stands before us now, it comprises a nearly complete history of the subject of which it treats. The author has had access to all the numberless publications by others which touch upon vegetable astringents and their properties, and this fact is well attested by the exhaustive bibliography which accompanies his book. The treatise, however, is not a mere compilation of the writings of accepted authorities, but it embraces the results of the author's own extensive original research.

—E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian, is about to issue, through Mr. Quaritch in London, and the Clarendon Press Depository in Oxford, the first two of his *Bodleian Fac-simile Series*, which is to consist of faithful reproductions of some of the rarest printed works in the Bodleian. Instead of pursuing the usual course of issuing limited editions at the highest price at which a comparatively small number will buy, he intends to issue unlimited editions at the lowest prices which will allow a moderate profit. If they cannot be sold at a profit, he is still ready to go on with them, so long as they do not involve absolute loss. One of the two first issues is a photo-lithograph of the unique and perfect "Ars Moriendi; that is to saye the craft for to deye for the helthe of mannes sowle," printed about 1491 by either Caxton or Wynken de Worde. The original would probably sell for some hundreds of pounds; the fac simile, with a bibliographical introduction, will be published at eighteen pence. The other fac-simile is a photo-lithograph of a remarkable historical tract, printed at Rome in 1572, the year of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. The title is "Ordine della solennissima processione fatta dal Sommo Pontifice nell' alma città di Roma, per la felicissima noua della destruttione della setta Vgonotana." The Bodleian copy is the only one mentioned by Brunet, or, so far as is known, by any one else; and the fac simile will be published at a shilling.

—The latest of the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science is a pamphlet by Professor Frederick J. Turner on "The Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin,"

originally presented as an address before the Historical Society of that State, and since rewritten and enlarged. It opens with some good remarks on the importance of trading expeditions in the history of nations, commerce having often been the pioneer in preparing the way for religion and the other higher agencies of civilization. Bancroft's assertion that the Jesuits led the way in the discovery and settlement of the North-west is contested by Professor Turner, and apparently with good reason, and he affirms that "the Jesuits followed the traders," who had already established their posts. His account of the Indian trade in his own State begins with the early French voyages, then relates the struggles between the French and the English, and afterwards between the English and the Americans for the control of that trade, and gives a brief sketch of what our Federal government afterwards did to foster and regulate the trade. He shows how important was the influence of the Indian trade in colonial times, and brings out the fact that in war time the Indians were allies of the party with whom they traded. Professor Turner's work is written in better style than many of the papers in the series to which it belongs, and it cannot fail to be of interest to all students of our Western history. The Hopkins Studies for 1892 will embrace the following: The Bishop Hill Colony, a Religious Communistic Settlement in Henry County, Illinois; Church and State in New England; Church and State in Early Maryland; The Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina; Causes of the American Revolution; Maryland's Attitude in the Struggle for Canada; Local Government in the South and South-west; and The Quakers in Pennsylvania.

—The Grolier Club's edition of Mr. George William Curtis's "Washington Irving," which will be ready for subscribers about Dec. 15, will contain portraits of Irving and Matilda Hoffman.

—The November issue of *Insect Life* (Vol IV., Nos. 3 and 4), the periodical bulletin of the Division of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains an illustrated article by Professor C. V. Riley, on the habits and life history of the twelve-spotted diabrotica, an insect long familiar to gardeners as an enemy of squashes and melons, but which has within recent years been found to attack in the larva state and damage seriously young corn. A history of the facts bearing on this phase of the habits of the insect is given, together with a full account of its habits and development from the egg to the adult insect. It also contains an editorial article by Mr. L. O. Howard on "The Larger Corn Stalk-borer" (*Diatraea saccharalis* F.), an insect which for the past three-quarters of a century has been recognized as a serious enemy of the sugar cane in the West Indies and for a less period as an enemy of cane and corn in the Southern States, and which has been particularly abundant in the cornfields of Louisiana, where it was first recorded as early as 1857. It has since that period slowly spread throughout the Cotton Belt, and with the present season has rather suddenly appeared in Maryland and Virginia, seriously injuring corn. A full bibliographical history of the insect is given, together with a careful account of its life history and habits, illustrated by a number of text figures. This article will be of particular interest and value to the Southern planter, and also to the corn-grower of the Mississippi Valley, as the insect manifests a tendency to migrate northward, as evidenced by its appearance in Virginia and Maryland.

—Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. have published a "School Atlas of English History," prepared by Samuel Rawson Gardiner as a companion to his "Student's History of England." It consists of sixty-six maps and twenty-two plans of battles and sieges, all well executed and neatly colored, and illustrating every important phase of English history from the time of the Roman occupation to the present day. A large number of the earlier maps are necessarily devoted to showing the growth and later amalgamation of the various English and Saxon kingdoms and the long-continued struggle for possessions in France, the shifting and often puzzling aspects of those events being elucidated in a clear and intelligible manner. The civil wars of the seventeenth century, too, are well illustrated by both maps and plans; and the growth of England's colonial and Indian empire receives careful attention. There is also a large number of maps showing

the growth of the various continental states and England's relations with them; so that the book will serve to a certain extent as an atlas of European history. The plans of battles include most of the important ones from Senlac to Sebastopol; but the only one relating to colonial and American affairs is that of the siege of Quebec. Great pains have been taken to secure accuracy, a few errata being corrected in an introductory note; and the present writer at least is not competent to detect any others. Without maps in some form history is unintelligible, and it is a great convenience to have a collection specially prepared; and even those who have given considerable study to the history of England will find this atlas both interesting and useful. With its neat workmanship and excellent paper the book is well worth the dollar and a half that it costs.

—The New York History Company, 132 Nassau Street, New York, will publish at once the first volume of "The Memorial History of the City of New York," edited by General James Grant Wilson.

—Swan, Sonnenschein, & Co. will publish shortly in their Social Science Series an analysis of the first volume of Karl Marx's "Capital," by Dr. Aveling, similar to his analysis of the writings of Charles Darwin.

—An international exhibition of the book trade and its allied branches, says *The Publishers' Weekly*, will be held at the Palace of Industry at Antwerp, July to August, 1892. Application may be made to the Netherlands Society for the Promotion of the Book-trade, Amsterdam.

—Damrell & Upham, Boston, have almost ready a work by Professor Horsford concluding his researches into the coming of the Northmen, "The Landfall of Leif Erikson on Cape Cod in the Year 1000, and the Site of His Houses on the Bank of Charles River in Cambridge." An appendix will contain the Saga of Erik the Red and other documents pertaining to Vineland.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately an authorized edition of Charles Morley's study of dog life, entitled "Teufel, the Terrier: His Life and Adventures," and of the companion volume on "Peter, a Cat o' One Tail." The former is illustrated with designs by Yates Carrington and the latter by Louis Wain (Peter's proprietor).

—Estes & Lauriat have just issued, simultaneously with Chapman & Hall, a delightful contribution to Dickensiana entitled "A Week's Tramp in Dickens-Land." It is the record of a pilgrimage made by two enthusiastic Dickensians during the summer of 1888. Estes & Lauriat also issue an illustrated volume, by Madame de Bovet, translated and condensed by Arthur Walter, entitled "Three Months' Tour in Ireland."

—The Britannia Company of Colchester, England, makers of engineers' tools in a large way, are issuing a series of illustrated manuals giving practical information to users of tools. Their first manual, on "Turning Lathes," edited by James Lukin, is intended for technical schools and apprentices. It gives just such directions as to turning, screw-cutting, and metal-spinning which a learner would seek at the hands of an expert. In the second manual Screws and Screw-cutting are treated, with the addition of a chapter on the milling machine. The Whitworth, American, and Swiss systems of screws are described and compared, machine and hand methods of manufacture are detailed, and the rules for calculating the dimensions of screw-cutting wheels are presented with full tables for application in practice.

—Harper & Brothers will publish immediately Professor T. R. Lounsbury's "Studies in Chaucer," which is not, as might be imagined, an edition of the works of the poet, but embraces a discussion of almost every problem connected with his life and writings, including chapters on the Learning of Chaucer, the Chaucer Legend, the Text of Chaucer, Chaucer's Relation to Religion, Chaucer in Literary History, and other subjects connected with the study of his works and the time in which he lived. The work is comprised in three volumes, and is supplemented by a full index. They will publish at the same time an important work on "English Words," by Professor Charles F. Johnson of the chair

of English literature, Trinity College, Hartford, which embraces an elementary study of derivation, including a discussion of the literary value of words, and, besides its value as a text-book, will be of interest to all who care to acquire correctness of diction; also "Glimpses of Nature," a collection of popular essays by Dr. Andrew Wilson of Edinburgh.

—P. Blakiston, Son, & Co., Philadelphia, have just ready the new London edition of the late Dr. Carpenter's work, "The Microscope and Its Revelations," edited by Professor Dallinger. The London *Athenæum* says: "Special attention has been given to all that appertains to the practical construction and use of the instrument, but the interests of amateurs have not been neglected. The earlier chapters of the book have been entirely rewritten, and the work throughout has been brought up to date. It is no secret that Dr. Dallinger has spent a vast amount of labor on this new edition. Mr. A. W. Bennett and Professor Jeffrey Bell have relieved him as much as possible of the work of revising the chapters on botany and zoology."

—*The Popular Science Monthly* is rapidly coming to the front as an illustrated magazine. Until recently it published only a few simple drawings, where they were specially needed to supplement the text, but the January number is to have no less than sixty illustrations. The kinship which Darwinism recognizes between man and the brutes is strongly confirmed by the facts contained in an article on "Tail-like Formations in Men." The researches of several German physiologists are here presented, and pictures of a number of these strange formations are given. "Theology and Political Economy" is the subject of Dr. Andrew D. White's next chapter in his Warfare of Science series. Paying for the use of money is the matter in which the Church has most seriously obstructed commerce, and a full history of the conflict over interest is given in this article. An illustrated sketch of certain "Remarkable Boulders," by Mr. David A. Wells, is to appear. Mr. Carroll D. Wright will have a study of "Our Population and its Distribution," showing the movement of the centre of population westward, and how the people are distributed with respect to topographical features of the country, rainfall, humidity, etc. All interested in the teaching of young children will be glad to read Mrs. Mary Alling Aber's account of "An Experiment in Education." It is a sample of the sporadic efforts to introduce little children to real knowledge, which promises valuable results in the near future.

—The sixth, and last, volume of "The Century Dictionary" is now ready, and contains 1,046 pages, beginning with the word *strub*. Its successful completion, substantially within the time originally announced by the publishers, is a notable event. The preface issued with the first part is dated May 1, 1889, the supplementary note to the preface issued with the last part, Oct. 1, 1891. Between these dates has been published, in twenty-four parts, which have followed each other with almost mechanical regularity, a dictionary of 7,046 large quarto pages, containing, from the printer's point of view, two-thirds as much matter as the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and including about 500,000 definitions of over 215,000 words, 50,000 defined phrases, 300,000 illustrative quotations, and 8,000 cuts. The sixth volume contains its full share of important and interesting articles. The definitions of *sun* and *sun spot* (both by Professor C. A. Young) with their engravings illustrate well its encyclopedic richness, as do also such articles as those under *transit*, *temple*, *swallow*, *substance*, *trot* (with its reproduction of instantaneous photographs by Muybridge), *trust*, etc. The volume also exhibits the usual large number of admirable cuts, such as those under *tabard*, *testudo*, *tiger*, *toboggan*, *tomb*, *tube* (pneumatic), *tunnel*, *typesetting-machine*, *Venus*, *victory*, *Vides-trelde*, *Vidua*, *Vidua*. It closes with a list of over 3,000 authors and authorities cited in the course of the work, and with what is, perhaps, the most interesting single thing it contains, a reprint of the list of amended spellings recommended by the English Philological Society and the American Philological Association, headed by an introduction which leaves no doubt where the editors of the dictionary stand as regards spelling-reform. While this list, which has as yet almost no actual usage to support it, and was indeed intended

only as a step toward something more complete, could not properly be incorporated in the body of the dictionary, Professor Whitney believes that no lexicographer should ignore it. He expresses his opinion in the following vigorous language: "The reformed orthography of the present, made with scientific intent and with a regard for historic and phonetic truth, is more worthy of notice, if a dictionary could discriminate as to worthiness between two sets of facts, than the oftentimes capricious and ignorant orthography of the past. It need not be said in this dictionary that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice. All English etymologists are in favor of the correction of English spelling, both on etymological grounds and on the higher ground of the great service it will render to national education and international intercourse. It may safely be said that no competent scholar who has really examined the question has come, or could come, to a different conclusion; and it may confidently be predicted that future English dictionaries will be able to recognize to the full, as this dictionary has been able in its own usage to recognize in part, the right of the English vocabulary to be rightly spelled." These principles, as the last sentence quoted intimates, have, as far as possible, been carried out in the dictionary with regard to the spelling of words the orthography of which varies, by the adoption of the simplest or most "phonetic" form; and "The Cen-

tury" is thus the first dictionary to support both by practice and preaching this great movement of philological reason and of common sense.

—The ethnographic parallel between Israelite and Indian, which was published by Colonel Garrick Mallery in the *Popular Science Monthly*, in 1889, has been translated into German, by Dr. Friedrich S. Krauss, the German ethnologist. "Israeliten und Indianer" (Leipzig, Grieben, 1891, pp. 106, 129) is the title of the version, which renders the thoughts of the original in good German and in a free and easy style. The preface also contains a biography of the author, who is a member of the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington. The article forcibly refutes the existence of monotheism among the Indians, and none of the languages has any word corresponding to our term God. The differences between the Jewish and the Indian institutions and mode of life are thoroughgoing, but, nevertheless, there are many similarities of striking nature, based on the simplicity of life to be met with with primitive nations, and Mallery has sought everywhere to point out the causes on which they are based.

—The ornamental designs and symbols found on American pottery, implements, objects carved in wood, and other utensils, have been discussed from the genetic and historical standpoint by Professor Alois R. Hein of the Vienna University ("Mäander, Kreuze, Hakenkreuze und urmotivische Wirbelornamente in

## NEO-DARWINISM AND NEO-LAMARCKISM.

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Annual address of the President of the Biological Society of Washington delivered Jan. 24, 1891. A historical and critical review of modern scientific thought relative to heredity, and especially to the problem of the transmission of acquired characters. The following are the several heads involved in the discussion: Status of the Problem, Lamarckism, Darwinism, Acquired Characters, Theories of Heredity, Views of Mr. Galton, Teachings of Professor Weismann, A Critique of Weismann, Neo-Darwinism, Neo-Lamarckism, the American "School," Application to the Human Race. In so far as views are expressed they are in the main in line with the general current of American thought, and opposed to the extreme doctrine of the non-transmissibility of acquired characters.

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## CALENDAR OF SOCIETIES.

Philosophical Society, Washington.

Dec. 5.—R. S. Woodward, Maxwell's Theory of Electrostatics; J. F. Hayford, The Detection by Azimuth Observations of Variations in the Pole or the Vertical; A Recent Check on the Relation between the Metric Units of Length and Mass.

Natural Science Association, Staten Island.

Nov. 14.—Election of officers: president, N. L. Britton; treasurer, Eberhard Faber; recording secretary, C. F. Simons; corresponding secretary, Arthur Hollick; curator, Joseph C. Thompson.

Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

Dec. 8.—Rosewell B. Lawrence and Percival Lowell, Bandaian, Miomote, and Matsushima, two papers, descriptive of a trip in North-western Japan.

## PHYSICAL MEASUREMENT.

By HAROLD WHITING, Ph.D., formerly instructor, Harvard University. New Edition, 8vo, 1,226 pages, \$3.75. D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers, Boston.

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Amerika," Wien, Hölder, 1891, 8°, illustrated, pp. 48). Hein's object is to trace the causal connection existing between the ornaments of the most primitive nations and the products of art in its most refined and accomplished stage. The ornamental display found among the so-called "savages" has been entirely neglected by the esthetic school of ornamentists, and still here it is where we have to look for the origin of this speciality in art. The meander and the Cyma are found highly developed on South American tissues and other manufactures; the cross is a decoration as well as a mystic symbol in both hemispheres, although in this part of the world it meant the winds, the four points of the compass, and the rain-god. A figure resembling the hooked cross, or swastika, is found on South American vases, baskets, and shell-engravings. The Mexican hieroglyphs for *year* and *time* differ but little from the svastika of India, and, like it, is intended to mark rotation. For its manifold useful hints we recommend Hein's pamphlet to all artists and art historiographers.

— *The Political Science Quarterly* for December opens with an article by Professor A. D. Morse of Amherst College on "The Democratic Party," in its historical origin and its present tasks. Paul L. Ford describes the non-intercourse policy of the colonists in 1774, under "The Association of the First Congress;" Charles B. Spahr, writing of "The Single Tax," combats the practicability of Mr. George's panacea; Professor F. A. Giddings, discussing "Sociology as a University Study," makes suggestions as to the character of the new science; Professor D. G. Ritchie of Oxford contributes valuable material in the "History of the Social Contract Theory;" M. Ostrogovski presents a careful and exhaustive study of "Woman Suffrage in Local Self-Government;" and Dr. Frederic Bancroft, with recent publications as his text, writes sympathetically of "Lincoln and Seward" and critically of "Their Latest Biographers." Some twenty-five books are noticed in the department of reviews, and Professor William A. Dunning brings his "Record of Political Events" down to Nov. 1.

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